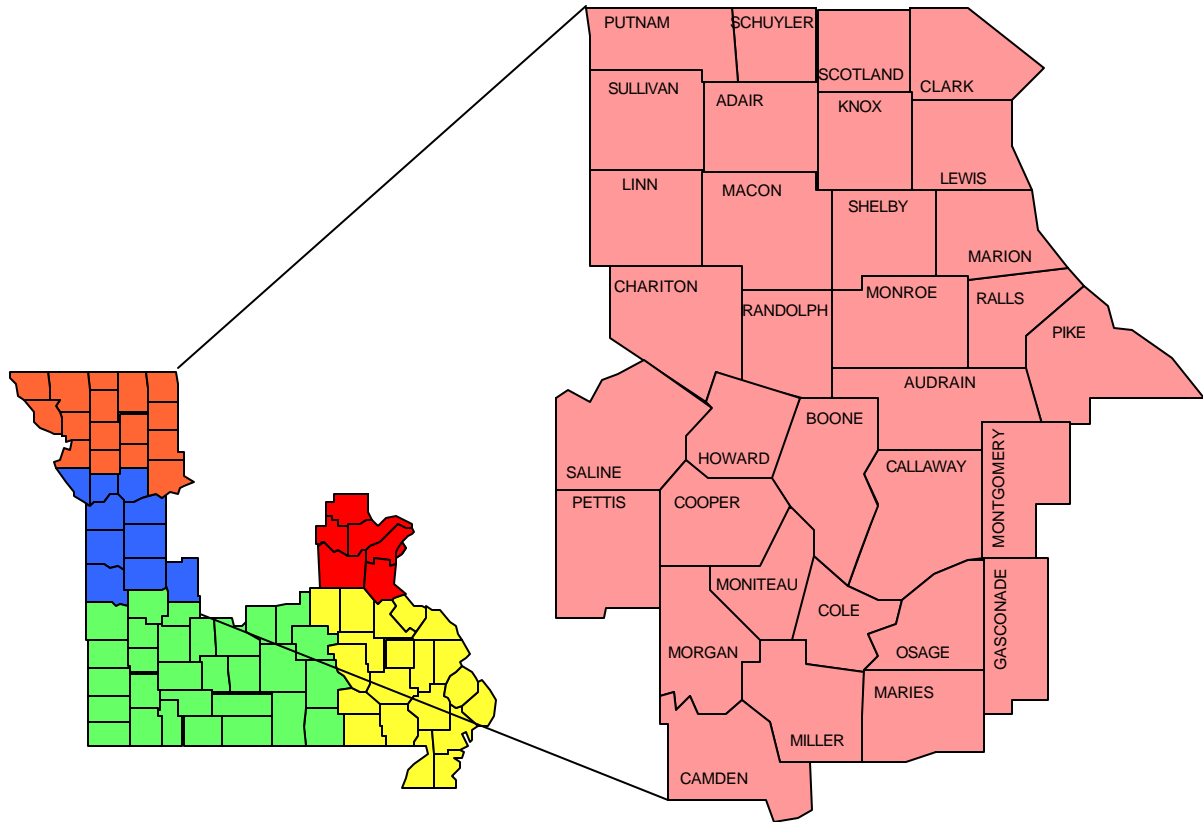


North Central HIV Region



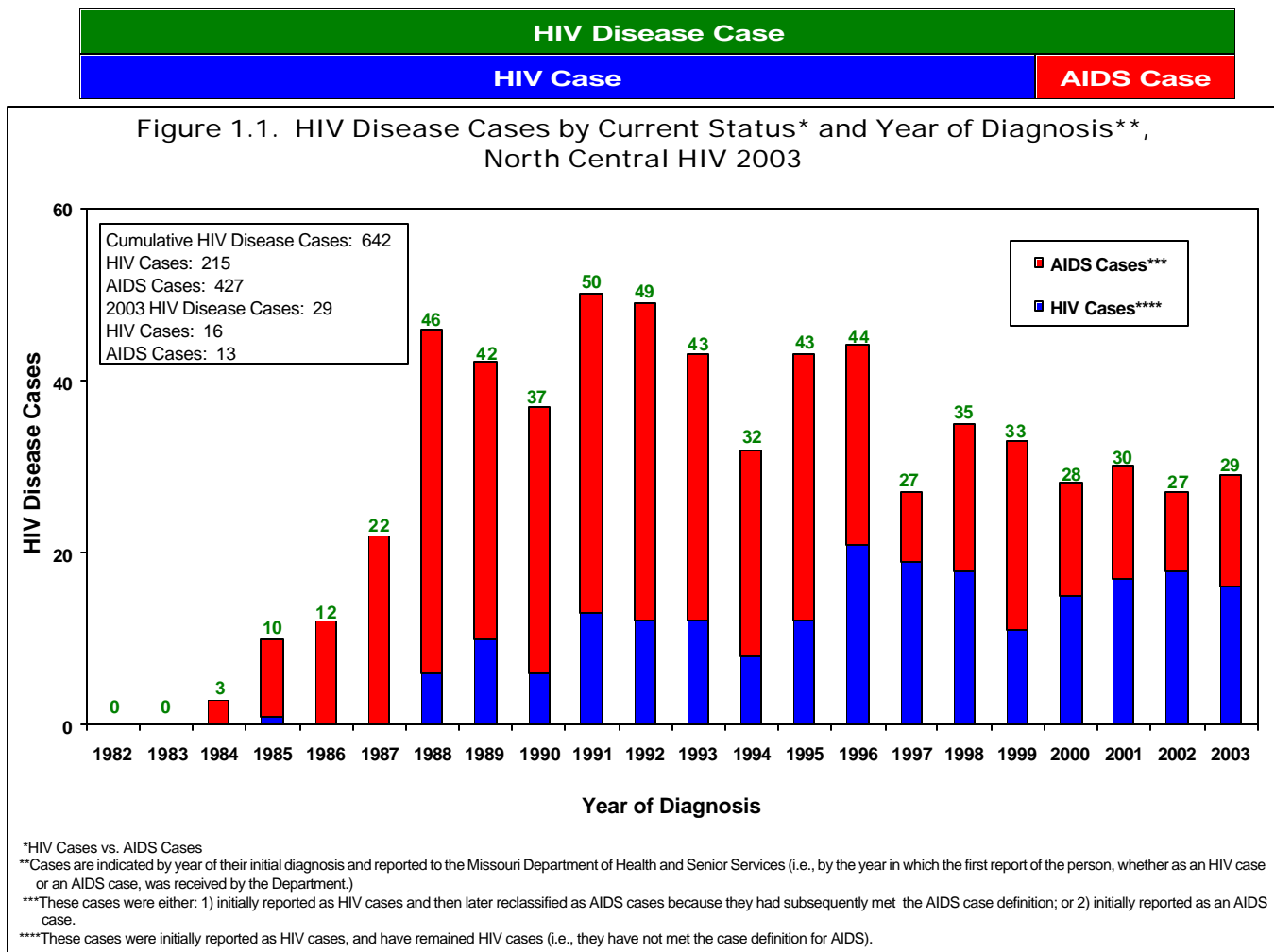
2000 Population Estimates for the North Central HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Hispanic		Total	
Adair County	23,932	95.8%	299	1.2%	64	0.3%	359	1.4%	315	1.3%	24,977	100.0%
Audrain County	23,547	91.1%	1,859	7.2%	68	0.3%	97	0.4%	189	0.7%	25,853	100.0%
Boone County	115,714	85.4%	11,572	8.5%	567	0.4%	4,057	3.0%	2,413	1.8%	135,454	100.0%
Callaway County	37,420	91.8%	2,307	5.7%	210	0.5%	215	0.5%	377	0.9%	40,766	100.0%
Camden County	36,190	97.7%	95	0.3%	181	0.5%	121	0.3%	346	0.9%	37,051	100.0%
Chariton County	8,100	96.0%	269	3.2%	14	0.2%	11	0.1%	47	0.6%	8,438	100.0%
Clark County	7,312	98.6%	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	6	0.1%	33	0.4%	7,416	100.0%
Cole County	62,158	87.1%	7,084	9.9%	239	0.3%	651	0.9%	915	1.3%	71,397	100.0%
Cooper County	14,844	89.0%	1,493	9.0%	60	0.4%	42	0.3%	143	0.9%	16,670	100.0%
Gasconade County	15,141	98.7%	18	0.1%	28	0.2%	25	0.2%	64	0.4%	15,342	100.0%
Howard County	9,306	91.1%	699	6.8%	34	0.3%	20	0.2%	88	0.9%	10,212	100.0%
Knox County	4,296	98.5%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	26	0.6%	4,361	100.0%
Lewis County	10,066	95.9%	265	2.5%	17	0.2%	23	0.2%	77	0.7%	10,494	100.0%
Linn County	13,476	98.0%	82	0.6%	52	0.4%	19	0.1%	104	0.8%	13,754	100.0%
Macon County	15,160	96.2%	349	2.2%	61	0.4%	27	0.2%	121	0.8%	15,762	100.0%
Maries County	8,674	97.4%	29	0.3%	49	0.6%	10	0.1%	103	1.2%	8,903	100.0%
Marion County	26,382	93.3%	1,308	4.6%	75	0.3%	101	0.4%	252	0.9%	28,289	100.0%
Miller County	23,090	98.0%	65	0.3%	108	0.5%	35	0.1%	231	1.0%	23,564	100.0%
Moniteau County	13,752	92.7%	561	3.8%	59	0.4%	48	0.3%	435	2.9%	14,827	100.0%
Monroe County	8,814	94.7%	357	3.8%	38	0.4%	14	0.2%	52	0.6%	9,311	100.0%
Montgomery County	11,647	96.0%	248	2.0%	29	0.2%	32	0.3%	94	0.8%	12,136	100.0%
Morgan County	18,796	97.3%	98	0.5%	122	0.6%	27	0.1%	161	0.8%	19,309	100.0%
Osage County	12,884	98.6%	21	0.2%	31	0.2%	13	0.1%	77	0.6%	13,062	100.0%
Pettis County	36,275	92.1%	1,197	3.0%	148	0.4%	175	0.4%	1,527	3.9%	39,403	100.0%
Pike County	16,230	88.4%	1,682	9.2%	44	0.2%	35	0.2%	295	1.6%	18,351	100.0%
Putnam County	5,178	99.1%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	7	0.1%	32	0.6%	5,223	100.0%
Ralls County	9,427	97.9%	107	1.1%	19	0.2%	9	0.1%	42	0.4%	9,626	100.0%
Randolph County	22,339	90.6%	1,734	7.0%	118	0.5%	103	0.4%	282	1.1%	24,663	100.0%
Saline County	21,387	90.0%	1,280	5.4%	73	0.3%	134	0.6%	1,050	4.4%	23,756	100.0%
Schuyler County	4,105	98.4%	2	0.0%	13	0.3%	7	0.2%	27	0.6%	4,170	100.0%
Scotland County	4,924	98.8%	10	0.2%	7	0.1%	5	0.1%	42	0.8%	4,983	100.0%
Shelby County	6,654	97.9%	66	1.0%	19	0.3%	7	0.1%	43	0.6%	6,799	100.0%
Sullivan County	6,855	95.0%	10	0.1%	18	0.2%	15	0.2%	634	8.8%	7,219	100.0%
Region Totals	654,075	91.9%	35,181	4.9%	2,579	0.4%	6,454	0.9%	10,637	1.5%	711,541	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Total numbers and percentages include "Other/Unknown" race/ethnicity not shown on table.

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem*

- Figure 1.1 indicates HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial diagnosis. From 1982 through 2003, a total of 642 HIV Disease cases have been diagnosed in residents in the North Central HIV Region.
- Of 642 HIV Disease cases, 427 (66.5%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases and 215 (33.5%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and continue to be categorized as HIV cases**.
- In 2003***, 29 new HIV Disease cases were diagnosed and reported for the first time to public health officials, 2 (7.4%) more than in 2002****. Of 29 newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 13 (44.8%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 meet the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases. The remaining 16 (55.2%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases. The number of AIDS cases increased by four from last year and the number of HIV cases decreased by two.



* Data are presented in this section by date of diagnosis and date of report. The number of cases reported by date of diagnosis are adjusted to compensate for reporting delays. For a more detailed explanation of these issues see "What's New for 2003" in the "Guidelines for Interpreting the 2003 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri" section of the profile.

** When reference is made to HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, this means HIV cases diagnosed during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, which later in the year became AIDS cases, are not included (instead they are included among the AIDS cases that progressed to AIDS in 2003).

***The number of cases for 2003 are adjusted for delayed reporting.

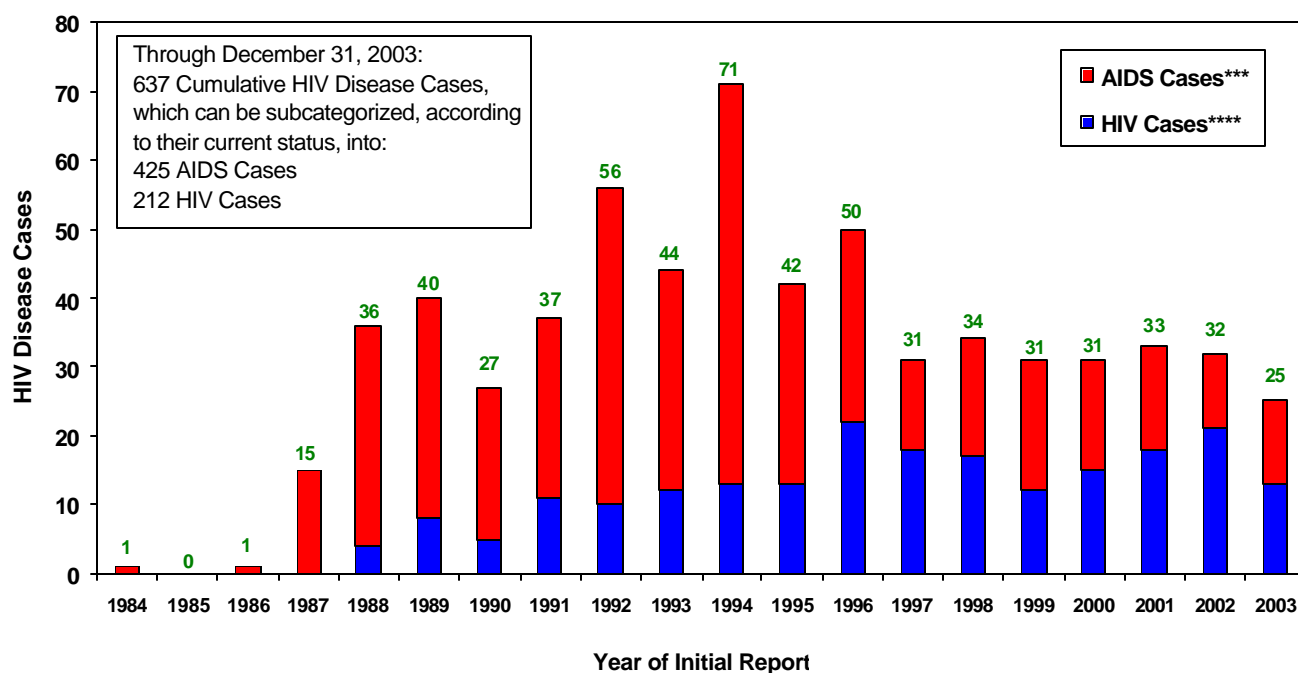
****2002 numbers were generated by date of diagnosis, but are not adjusted for delayed reporting.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

- Figure 1.2 indicates reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). From 1984 through 2003, a total of 637 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents of the North Central HIV Region. In 2003, 25 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials.
- Of these 637 HIV Disease cases, 425 (66.7%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases; 206 (48.5%) of the 425 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 219 (51.5%) are living. In 2003, 19 AIDS cases were reported.
- Of the 637 reported HIV Disease cases, 212 (33.3%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases; 13 HIV cases were reported in 2003.

HIV Disease Case	
HIV Case	AIDS Case

Figure 1.2. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**, North Central HIV Region 1984-2003



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

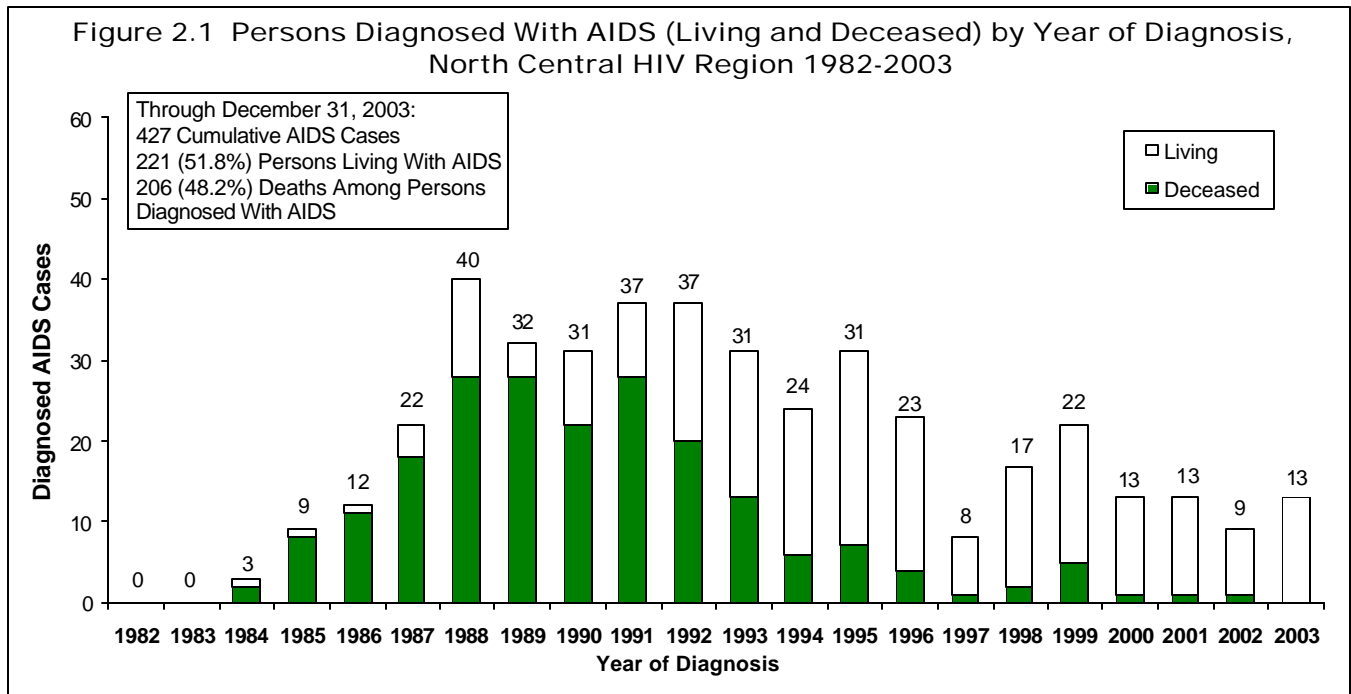
**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

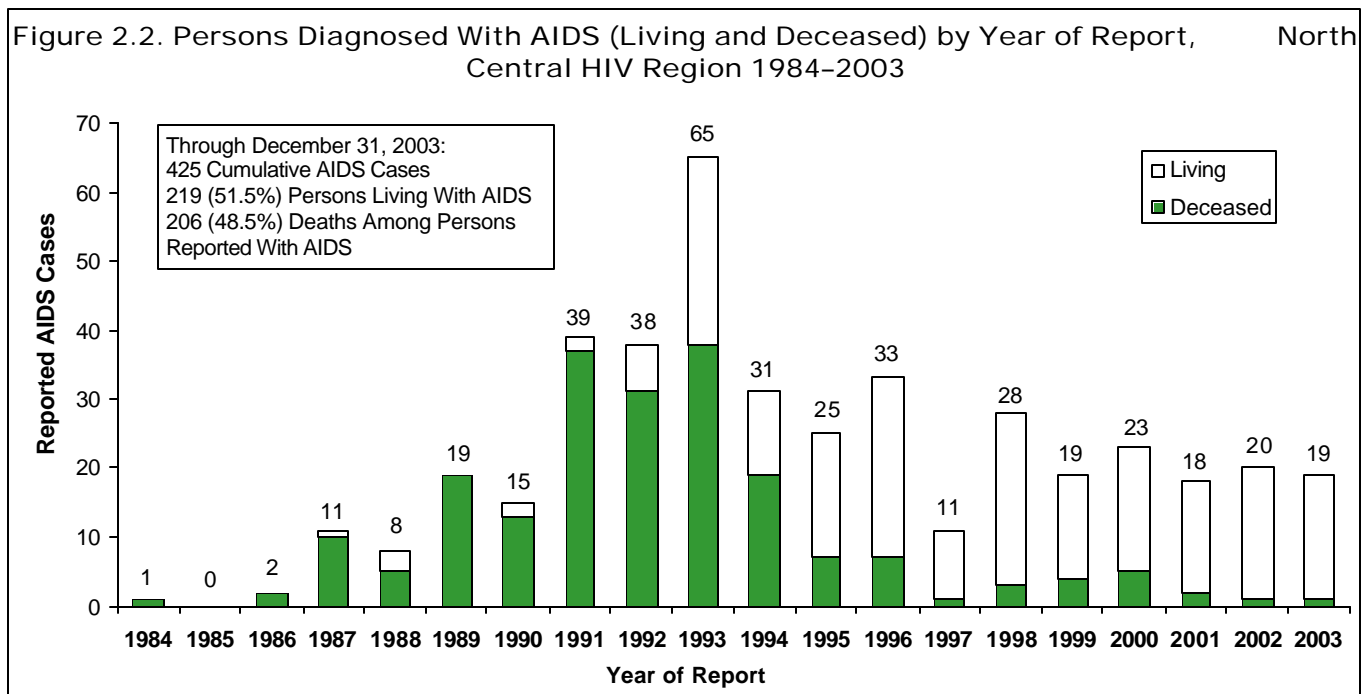
****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

- Figure 2.1 depicts persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of diagnosis. Of 427 cumulative cases, 206 (48.2%) cases are known to have died and 221(51.8%) are living.



- Figure 2.2 indicates persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report, rather than year of diagnosis.
- Of the 425 cumulative AIDS cases reported, 219 (51.5%) are known to be living and 206 (48.5%) have died.



Who

- Table 1 describes the incidence (new cases) of HIV and AIDS for 2003 by gender and race/ethnicity, and is reported by date of diagnosis. This AIDS category has been separated to indicate cases initially diagnosed in 2003 from AIDS cases that were a result of HIV cases that progressed to AIDS during 2003. The number of HIV Disease cases (29) was determined by adding the number of new HIV cases (16) and the number of AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2003 (13).
- Of 16 HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence rate per 100,000 among males (2.6) was 1.4 times higher than the case rate for females (1.9), and 1.2 times higher than the regional case rate (2.2) for all populations. Of 13 new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence case rate for males (2.6) was 2.4 times higher than the case rate for females (1.1) and 1.4 times higher than the regional case rate (1.8) for all populations. With a case rate of 1.7, males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate 2.8 times higher than females (0.6) and 1.6 times higher than the regional case rate (1.1) for all populations.
- Blacks were disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Blacks represent 4.9% of the general population in the North Central Region. However, the rate of HIV incidence per 100,000 population among the Black population (20.0) was 14.3 times higher than the case rate for Whites (1.4) and 9.1 times higher than the regional case rate (2.2). The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Blacks per 100,000 population in 2003 was 17.2, or 15.6 times higher than the case rate for Whites (1.1) and 9.6 times higher than the regional case rate (1.8). Blacks with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (5.7) 6.3 times more than Whites (0.9) and 5.2 times more than the regional case rate (1.1) for all populations. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Blacks (37.2) was 14.9 times higher than the case rate for Whites (2.5) and 9.1 times higher than the regional case rate (4.1) for all populations.
- The HIV incidence rate for Black males in the North Central HIV Region was 25.6, 19.7 times higher than the case rate for White males (1.3) and 9.9 times higher than the regional case rate (2.6) for all males. The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Black males (15.4) was 8.1 times higher than the case rate for White males (1.9) and 5.9 times higher than the regional case rate (2.6) for all males. Black males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (5.1) 3.2 times higher than White males (1.6) and 3.0 times higher than the regional case rate (1.7) for all males. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Black males (41.0) was 13.2 times higher than the case rate for Whites (3.1) and 8.0 times higher than the regional case rate (5.1) for all males.
- The 2003 HIV incidence rate for Black females was 13.0, 8.7 times higher than the case rate for Whites females (1.5) and 6.8 times higher than the regional case rate (1.9) for all females. The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Black females was 19.5, 65 times higher than the case rate for White females (0.3) and 17.7 times higher than the regional case rate (1.1) for all females. Black females with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (6.5) 21.7 times higher than White females (0.3) and 10.8 times higher than the regional case rate (0.6) for all females. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Black females (32.4) was 18.0 times higher than the case rate for White females (1.8) and 10.5 times higher than the regional case rate (3.1) or all females.
- The low number of cases diagnosed among other racial/ethnic groups, and limitations of the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) tracking minority groups, made reliable descriptions of the HIV epidemic for other racial/ethnic groups problematic.

Table 1. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV Disease Cases by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region 2003*

	<u>HIV Cases**</u>			<u>AIDS Initial Diagnosis***</u>			<u>Progression to AIDS****</u>			<u>HIV Disease*****</u>		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Male	9	56.3%	2.6	9	69.2%	2.6	6	75.0%	1.7	18	62.1%	5.1
Female	7	43.8%	1.9	4	30.8%	1.1	2	25.0%	0.6	11	37.9%	3.1
Totals	16	100.1%	2.2	13	100.0%	1.8	8	100.0%	1.1	29	100.0%	4.1
White	9	56.3%	1.4	7	53.8%	1.1	6	75.0%	0.9	16	55.2%	2.5
Black	7	43.8%	20.0	6	46.2%	17.2	2	25.0%	5.7	13	44.8%	37.2
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	16	100.1%	2.2	13	100.0%	1.8	8	100.0%	1.1	29	100.0%	4.1
White Male	4	44.4%	1.3	6	66.7%	1.9	5	83.3%	1.6	10	55.6%	3.1
Black Male	5	55.6%	25.6	3	33.3%	15.4	1	16.7%	5.1	8	44.4%	41.0
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	9	100.0%	2.6	9	100.0%	2.6	6	100.0%	1.7	18	100.0%	5.1
White Female	5	71.4%	1.5	1	25.0%	0.3	1	50.0%	0.3	6	54.5%	1.8
Black Female	2	28.6%	13.0	3	75.0%	19.5	1	50.0%	6.5	5	45.5%	32.4
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	7	100.0%	1.9	4	100.0%	1.1	2	100.0%	0.6	11	100.0%	3.1

* All numbers have been adjusted to compensate for delayed reporting. Rates are per 100,000 population. Population based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data.
 ** HIV Cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 *** AIDS Cases initially diagnosed in 2003.
 **** Cases initially diagnosed prior to 2003, but progressed to AIDS in 2003.
 ***** The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2003.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. These cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- Of the 210 reported HIV cases: 115 (54.8%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 10 (4.8%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU); 21 (10%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); and 62 (29.5%) in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 416 reported AIDS cases: 230 (55.3%) were in MSM; 42 (10.1%) in MSM/IDUs; 27 (6.5%) in IDUs; and 71 (17.1%) in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 2 perinatal HIV cases and 9 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported in 2003. No perinatal HIV cases were reported in 2002; 2 AIDS cases were reported in 2002. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breast-feeding.)

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, North Central HIV Region
Cumulative Through December 2003

Exposure Category	HIV Cases		AIDS Cases	
	Cumulative Case	%**	Cumulative Case	%**
Adult/Adolescent				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	115	(54.8%)	230	(55.3%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drug	10	(4.8%)	42	(10.1%)
Injecting Drug Use	21	(10.0%)	27	(6.5%)
Heterosexual Contact	62	(29.5%)	71	(17.1%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	2	(1.0%)	28	(6.7%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	18	(4.3%)
Risk Not Specified	--	--	--	--
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	210	(100.0%)	416	(100.0%)
Perinatal Subtotal	2		9	
Total	212		425	

*Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**Percentages are calculated using Adult/Adolescent subtotals.

Where

- Table 3 depicts HIV and AIDS cases and rates by selected areas within the North Central HIV Region by date of diagnosis for 2003 and cumulative through December 2003.
- There were a total of 16 HIV cases diagnosed in this region during 2003, with a case rate of 2.2. Cumulatively, 215 HIV cases have been diagnosed in the region with a case rate of 30.2. There were a total of 13 AIDS cases diagnosed in this region during 2003, with a case rate of 1.8. Cumulatively, 427 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the region with a case rate of 60.0.
- The majority of new HIV cases, 6 (37.5%), were in Cole County, with a case rate of 8.4, followed by Boone County with 5 cases (31.3%) and a case rate of 3.7. Cumulatively, the proportion of cases for Boone County is the largest, with 101 cases, equaling 47% of the total cases and a case rate of 74.6.
- The majority of new AIDS cases, 5 (38.5%), were in Boone County, with a case rate of 3.7. Cumulatively, Boone County also has the largest number of AIDS cases with 185 (43.3%) and a case rate of 136.6.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, North Central Region
Diagnosed 2003 and Cumulative Through December 2003**

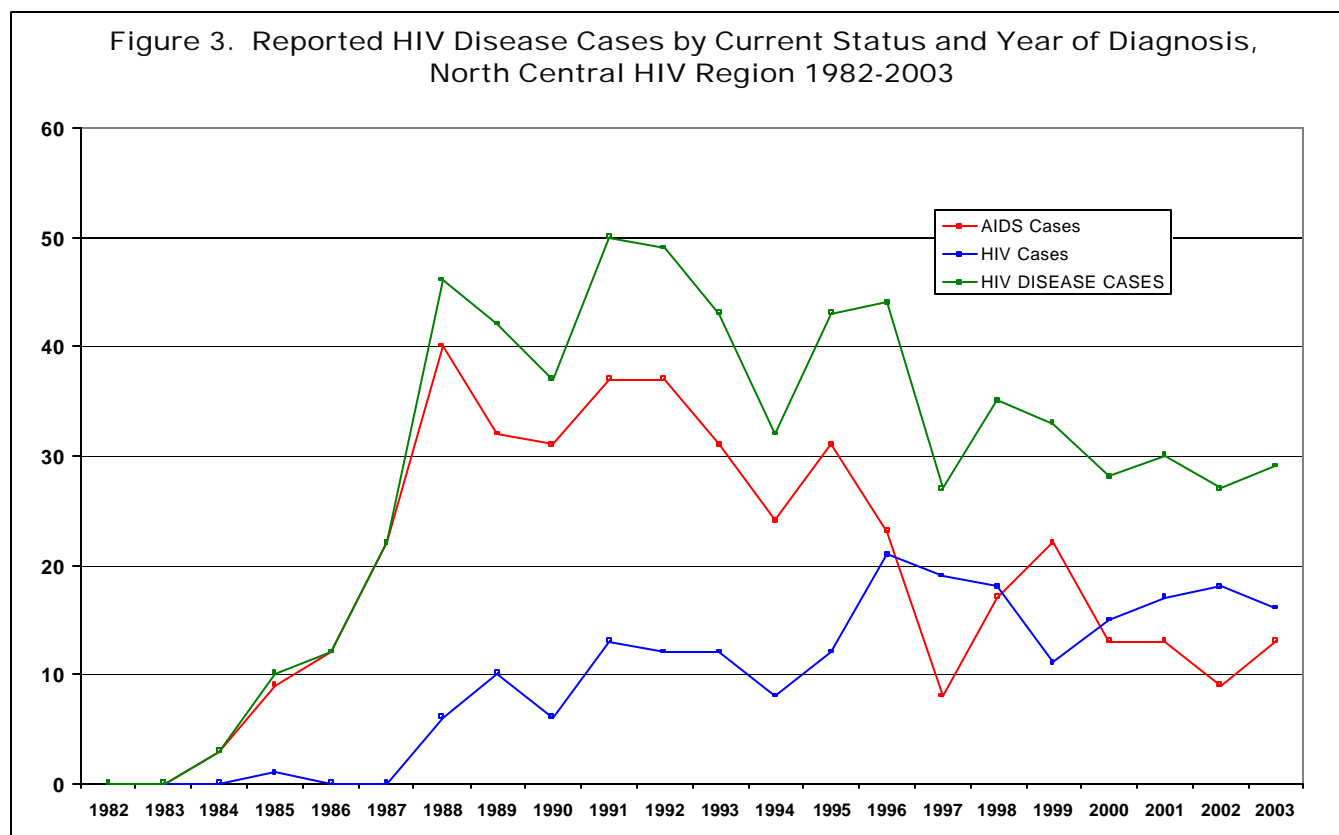
Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2003*			Cumulative			Diagnosed 2003			Cumulative		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Location												
Boone County [†]	5	31.3%	3.7	101	47.0%	74.6	5	38.5%	3.7	185	43.3%	136.6
Cole County [†]	6	37.5%	8.4	31	14.4%	43.4	1	7.7%	1.4	41	9.6%	57.4
Callaway County [†]	0	0.0%	0.0	10	4.7%	24.5	1	7.7%	2.5	20	4.7%	49.1
Marion County [†]	0	0.0%	0.0	8	3.7%	28.3	0	0.0%	0.0	10	2.3%	35.3
Pettis County [†]	1	6.3%	2.5	7	3.3%	17.8	0	0.0%	0.0	18	4.2%	45.7
Gasconade County [†]	0	0.0%	0.0	5	2.3%	32.6	0	0.0%	0.0	10	2.3%	65.2
Remainder of Region [†]	4	25.0%	1.1	53	24.7%	13.9	6	46.2%	1.5	143	33.5%	37.5
North Central HIV Region [†]	16	100.0%	2.2	215	100.0%	30.2	13	1.8%	1.8	427	100.0%	60.0

*HIV cases reported during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
 **Per 100,000 population.
[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Trends

- Figure 3 depicts HIV Disease (HIV and AIDS) cases by current status and year of diagnosis for the North Central HIV Region for the period 1982 through 2003. Due to the low number of cases in this region, small changes in the number of cases have the appearance of being quite dramatic when represented on this chart.
- The number of diagnosed HIV Disease cases were the highest in 1991. The trend line depicts an alternating increasing and decreasing pattern from 1991 until 2000. From 2000 through 2003 the trend line still alternates, but does not vary as widely and overall, demonstrates a stable number of cases for the period.
- The largest numbers of diagnosed AIDS cases for this region were recorded in 1988. The number has been generally declining since then, with an alternating up and down pattern.
- Although there is variability in the trend line for diagnosed HIV cases, it has been generally increasing since 1987 and appears to have reached a peak in 1996. The trend was decreasing through 1999, and then increased through 2002, and dropped slightly in 2003. Between 1996 and 2000 the numbers for HIV and AIDS cases alternated for the top spot, with the number of HIV cases moving ahead of the number of AIDS cases in 2000. The numbers have maintained this relative position since then.



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Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 330 HIV Disease cases in men who had sex with men (MSM) have been diagnosed in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases made up 51.4% of 642 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 330 HIV Disease cases, 229 (69.4%) were AIDS cases and 101 (30.6%) were HIV cases.
- The 229 AIDS cases in MSM made up 53.6% of all diagnosed AIDS cases in the region. In 2003, of the 13 AIDS cases diagnosed, 6 (46.2%) had, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 101 HIV cases in MSM made up 47% of all diagnosed HIV cases in the region. In 2003, of the 16 HIV cases diagnosed, 3 (18.8%) had, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not quite reflect the full extent of MSM involvement since, for 2 AIDS cases and 6 HIV cases, their specific behavioral mode of transmission had not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category.

Who

- Table 4 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity in 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting.
- Of the newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 33.3% of HIV cases and 100% of AIDS cases were in White males. Black male MSMs comprised 66.7% of HIV cases and none of the AIDS cases.
- Of the 217 living HIV Disease cases among MSMs, 75.5% of HIV cases and 78.2% of AIDS cases were in White males. Black male MSMs comprised 20.4% of living HIV cases and 19.3% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 5 depicts living HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting. For all age groups of MSM, the largest proportion (54.1%) was among the 20-29 year old age group. The largest proportion of living HIV cases for Whites were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 56.8%. Among Black males, the largest proportion was among the 20-29 year old age group with 45%.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicated that at least 30% of these men (25% of White men and 58% of Black men) had sex with females, as well as other men. (Note that the actual percentages could be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Table 6 depicts the HIV prevalence for MSM in the North Central HIV Region with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting. Of the total living HIV cases diagnosed in MSM, 61 (62.2%) were from Boone County, 10 (10.2%) from Cole County, and 27 (27.6%) from the remaining counties.
- In Boone County, 72.1% of the cases were in White males and 22.9% were in Black males. In Cole County, 80.0% of the cases were in White males and 20.0% of the cases were Black males.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 4. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	1	(33.3%)	74	(75.5%)	6	(100.0%)	93	(78.2%)
Black	2	(66.7%)	20	(20.4%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(19.3%)
Other/Unknown	0	(0.0%)	4	(4.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.5%)
North Central HIV Region Total**	3	(100.0%)	98	(100.0%)	6	(100.0%)	119	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Table 5. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region 2003

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-19	1	(1.4%)	2	(10.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(3.1%)
20-24	19	(25.7%)	6	(30.0%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(25.5%)
25-29	23	(31.1%)	3	(15.0%)	1	(50.0%)	28	(28.6%)
30-39	24	(32.4%)	7	(35.0%)	1	(50.0%)	32	(32.7%)
40-49	5	(6.8%)	2	(10.0%)	0	(10.0%)	7	(7.1%)
50-64	2	(2.7%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(3.1%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	74	(100.1%)	20	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	98	(100.1%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group. Total of percentages does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 6. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region 2003

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Boone County	44	(72.1%)	14	(22.9%)	61	(62.2%)
Cole County	8	(80.0%)	2	(20.0%)	10	(10.2%)
Remaining Counties	22	(81.5%)	4	(14.8%)	27	(27.6%)
North Central HIV Region Total	74	(75.5%)	20	(20.4%)	98	(100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each geographic area. ***Percentage of cases per geographic area.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 41 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs had been diagnosed in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases made up 6.4% of 642 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 41 HIV Disease cases, 31 (75.6%) were AIDS cases and 10 (24.4%) were HIV cases.
- In 2003, of the 13 AIDS cases diagnosed, 1 (7.7%) had, to date, been identified as a MSM/IDU. In 2003, of the 16 HIV cases diagnosed, none had, to date, been identified as MSM/IDU.

Who

- Table 7 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity in 2003. These numbers were not adjusted for delayed reporting because they were so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- There was one newly diagnosed HIV Disease case for 2003--an AIDS case in a White male.

Table 7. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	0	(0.0%)	8	(80.0%)	1	(100.0%)	13	(92.9%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	2	(20.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(7.1%)
North Central HIV Region Total**	0	(--)	10	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	14	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

- Of the 24 living HIV Disease cases among MSM/IDUs, 80% of HIV cases and 92.9% of AIDS cases were in White males. Black male MSM/IDUs comprised 20% of living HIV cases and 7.1% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 8 depicts living HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003. For all age groups of MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion (50%) was among the 25-29* year old age group. The largest proportion of living HIV cases for Whites were in men 25-29* years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 62.5%. Among Black males, the largest proportion was among the 40-49 year old age group with 100%.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 37% of these men have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages could be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

*Five-year age group.

Where

- Table 9 indicates living HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by geographic area. The 10 total HIV cases diagnosed in MSM/IDUs were from 5 counties; each county reported 1-5 cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 8. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region 2003

Age Group	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
20-24	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
25-29	5	(62.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(50.0%)
30-39	2	(25.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(20.0%)
40-49	1	(12.5%)	2	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(30.0%)
50-64	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	8	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	0	(--)	10	(100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 9. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region 2003

**The 10 total* HIV cases diagnosed in MSM/IDUs were from 5 counties;
each county reported 1-5 cases.**

North Central HIV Region Total 10 (100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 46 HIV Disease cases in IDUs had been diagnosed in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases made up 7.2% of 642 HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 46 HIV Disease cases, 26 (56.5%) were AIDS cases and 20 (43.5%) were HIV cases.
- In 2003, of the 13 AIDS cases diagnosed, none had, to date, been identified as IDUs. In 2003, of the 16 HIV cases diagnosed, none had, to date, been identified as IDUs.

Who

- Table 10 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender in 2003. These numbers were not adjusted for delayed reporting because they were so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- There were no newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases in IDUs for 2003.
- Among the 36 living HIV Disease cases that have reported this mode of transmission, White males comprised 65% of the HIV cases and 31.3% of the AIDS cases. White females comprised 30% and 18.8% of the HIV and AIDS living cases among IDUs, respectively. Black males comprised 5% of the HIV cases and 37.5% of the AIDS cases.
- Table 11 depicts living HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group for 2003. These numbers were not adjusted for delayed reporting because they were so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- For all age groups of IDUs, the largest proportion (65%) was among the 30-39 year old age group.
- The largest proportion of living HIV cases for White and Black males were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 61.5% and 100%, respectively. The largest proportion among White females was also in the 30-39 year old age group with 66.7%. There were no living Black female IDUs.

Where

- Table 12 depicts living HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area. Of the 20 cases diagnosed in IDUs, 6 (30%) were from Boone County and 14 (70%) were from the remaining counties.

Table 10. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, North Central HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%**
White Male	0	(0.0%)	13	(65.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(31.3%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(5.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(37.5%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	6	(30.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(18.8%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(12.5%)
North Central HIV Region Total***	0	(--)	20	(100.0%)	0	(--)	16	(100.1%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Total of percentages does not equal 100 due to rounding. ***Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 11. HIV Prevalence in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, North Central HIV Region 2003

	<u>White Males</u>		<u>Black Males</u>		<u>White Females</u>		<u>Black Females</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%***</u>
13-19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
20-24	2	(15.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(10.0%)
25-29	1	(7.7%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(16.7%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(10.0%)
30-39	8	(61.5%)	1	(100.0%)	4	(66.7%)	0	(0.0%)	13	(65.0%)
40-49	2	(15.4%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(16.7%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(15.0%)
50-64	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
North Central Region Total	13	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	6	(100.1%)	0	(--)	20	(100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of race/ethnicity, and gender in each age group. Column percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 12. HIV Prevalence in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region 2003

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
Boone County	6	(30.0%)
Remaining Counties	14	(70.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	20	(100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 114 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts had been diagnosed in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases made up 17.8% of 642 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 114 HIV Disease cases, 63 (55.3%) were AIDS cases and 51 (44.7%) were HIV cases.
- The 63 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts make up 14.8% of all diagnosed AIDS cases in the region. In 2003, of the 13 AIDS cases diagnosed, 2 (15.4%) had, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- The 51 HIV cases in MSM made up 23.7% of all diagnosed HIV cases in the region. In 2003, of the 16 HIV cases diagnosed, 5 (31.3%) had, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 2 AIDS cases, and 6 HIV cases, the specific exposure category had not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category.

Who

- Table 13 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender in 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting.
- Of the newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 80% of HIV cases and 50% of AIDS cases were in White females.
- Of the 89 living HIV Disease cases among heterosexual contacts, 46.9% of HIV cases and 57.5% of AIDS cases were in White females. Black females comprised 28.6% of living HIV cases and 12.5% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 14 depicts HIV prevalence in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group for 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting. For all age groups of heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion (42.9%) was among the 20-29 year old age group, followed closely by the 30-39 year old age group with 38.8%. The largest proportion of living HIV cases for White males was in the 20-29 year old age group at the time of initial diagnosis with 57.2%. Among Black males, the largest proportion was among the 30-39 year old age group with 75%. The largest proportion of living HIV cases for White females was in the 20-29 year old age group at the time of initial diagnosis with 43.4%. Among Black females, the largest proportion was among the 20-29 year old age group with 42.9%.

Where

- Table 15 depicts the HIV prevalence for heterosexual contacts in the North Central HIV Region by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of the total living HIV cases, 16 (32.7%) were from Boone County, 8 (16.3%) from Cole County, and 25 (51%) from the remaining counties.
- Of the total heterosexual contact cases in the North Central Region, Whites comprised 61.2% of the cases and Blacks comprised 36.7% of the cases. In Boone County, 43.8% of the cases were in Whites and 51.3% were in Blacks. In Cole County, 37.5% of the cases were in Whites and 50% of the cases were in Blacks.

Table 13. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, North Central HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	1	(20.0%)	7	(14.3%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(15.0%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	4	(8.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(7.5%)
White Female	4	(80.0%)	23	(46.9%)	1	(50.0%)	23	(57.5%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	14	(28.6%)	1	(50.0%)	5	(12.5%)
North Central HIV Region Total**	5	(100.0%)	49	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	40	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

***Column totals and percentages include cases not indicated here.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 14. HIV Prevalence in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, North Central HIV Region 2003

	<u>White Males</u>		<u>Black Males</u>		<u>White Females</u>		<u>Black Females</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%***</u>
13-19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(8.7%)	2	(14.3%)	4	(8.2%)
20-24	2	(28.6%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(21.7%)	4	(28.6%)	12	(24.5%)
25-29	2	(28.6%)	1	(25.0%)	5	(21.7%)	1	(7.1%)	9	(18.4%)
30-39	3	(42.9%)	3	(75.0%)	7	(30.4%)	6	(42.9%)	19	(38.8%)
40-49	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(17.4%)	1	(7.1%)	5	(10.2%)
50-64	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
North Central Region Total****	7	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	23	(99.9%)	14	(100.0%)	49	(100.1%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of race/ethnicity, and gender in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group. ****Total of percentages does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 15. HIV Prevalence in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region 2003

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%***</u>
Boone County	7	(43.8%)	9	(56.3%)	16	(32.7%)
Cole County	3	(37.5%)	4	(50.0%)	8	(16.3%)
Remaining Counties	20	(80.0%)	5	(20.0%)	25	(51.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	30	(61.2%)	18	(36.7%)	49	(100.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of race/ethnicity in each geographic area. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

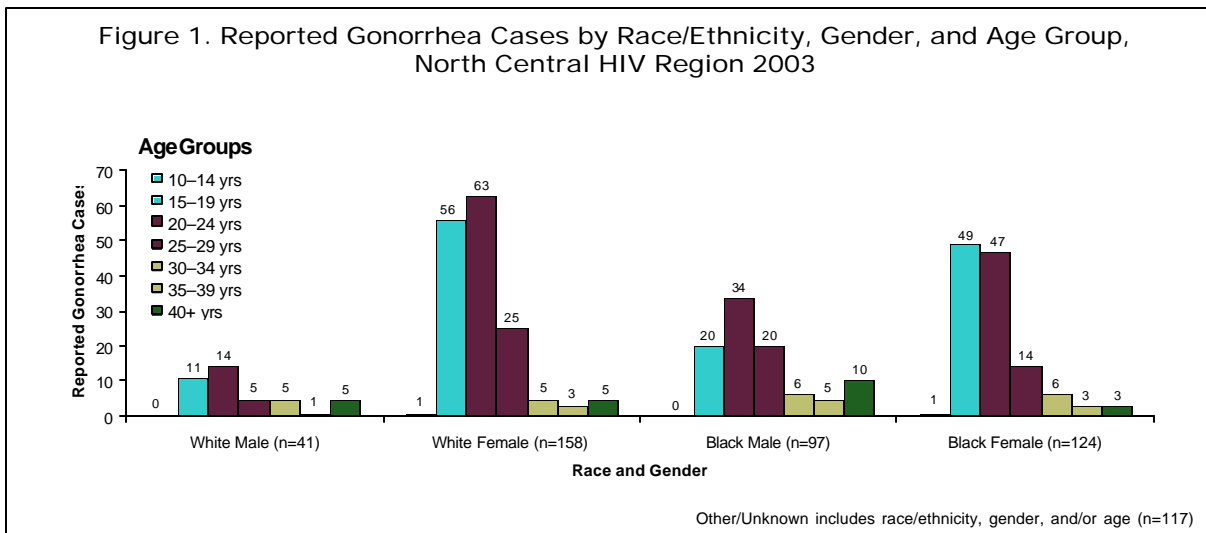
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- Table 1 depicts the reported gonorrhea cases and rates* by race/ethnicity in the North Central HIV Region**. During 2003, 537 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the North Central HIV region; the corresponding rate was 75.5 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 537 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 176 (32.8%) were in males and 361 (67.2%) were in females. Among Whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (79.4%) than in males (20.6%). Among Blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (56.1%) than in males (43.9%).
- Of the 537 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 199 (37.1%) were in Whites and 221 (41.2%) were in Blacks. Eight (1.5%) cases were in another racial/ethnic group, and for 109 (20.3%) cases, race/ethnicity was unknown.
- The rate of reported cases in Blacks (632.8) was 20.6 times higher than the rate in Whites (30.7) (Table 1).
- Figure 1 depicts reported gonorrhea cases by race/ethnicity, gender and age group. Of the 537 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 180 (33.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 49 (39.5%) of the 124 Black female cases, 57 (36.1%) of the 158 White female cases, 20 (20.6%) of the 97 Black male cases, and 11 (26.8%) of the 41 White male cases.



Where

- Table 2 shows the number, percentage, and rates of cases reported from counties having 15 or more cases. In 2003, of the 537 gonorrhea cases reported, 264 (49.2%) were from Boone County, 68 (12.7%) were from Cole County, and 35 (6.5%) were from Callaway County. The remaining counties in the region each had between 0-22 cases reported. Cases were reported from 27 (81.8%) of the region's 33 counties. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2003 for this region was in Boone County (217.0). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race/ethnicity and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race/ethnicity from 1992-2003. The 537 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003 represent a 9.1% increase from the 492 cases reported in 2002. The total number of cases have increased sharply since 2001. Cases among Whites have been gradually increasing each year since 2001. Among Blacks, the numbers have fluctuated each year since 1998.

*Per 100,000 population.

**STD data are presented using Missouri HIV geographic regions, rather than STD regions. This format for presentation is supported by the HIV Prevention and Care program, and is used by HIV/AIDS community planning groups and Ryan White Consortia groups for grant applications and program planning.

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	199	37.1%	30.7
Blacks	221	41.2%	632.8
Other/Unknown	117	21.8%	—
Total Cases	537	100.1%	75.5

*Per 100,000 population

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, North Central HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Boone	264	49.2%	217.0
Cole	68	12.7%	95.2
Callaway	35	6.5%	85.9
Audrain	22	4.1%	85.1
Cooper	20	3.7%	120.0
Pettis	18	3.4%	45.7
Randolph	17	3.2%	68.9
Macon	16	3.0%	101.5
Total Cases	537	85.8%	75.5

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County, North Central HIV Region 2003

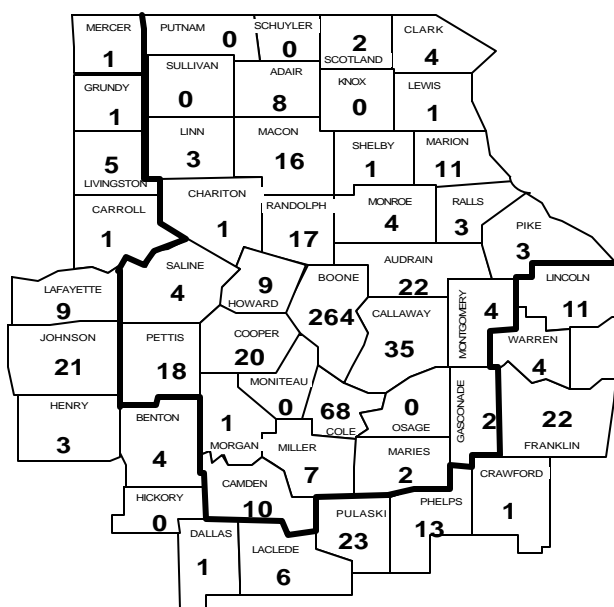


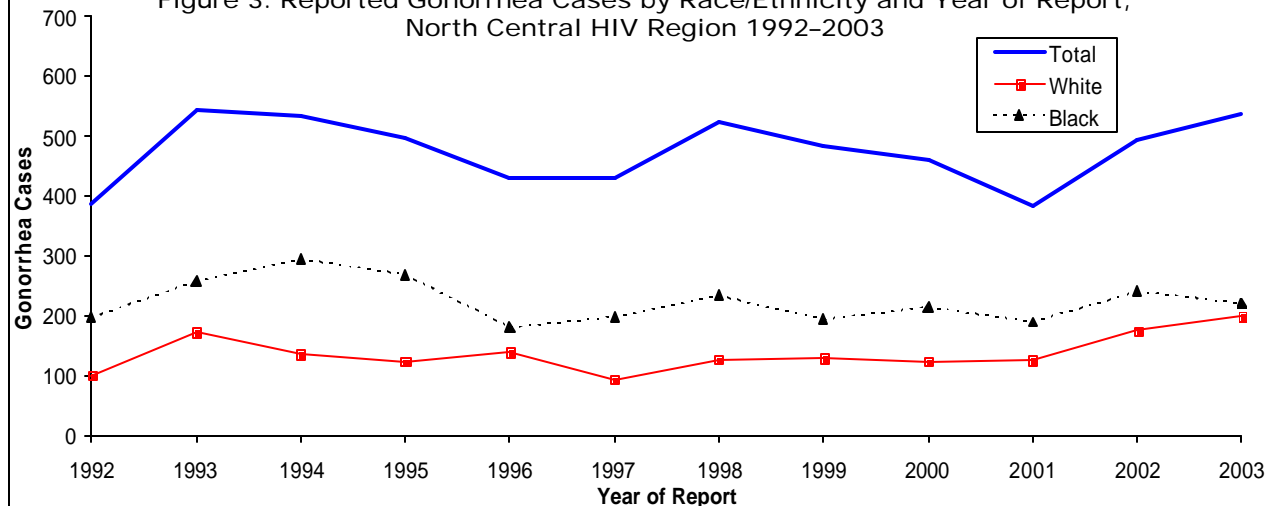
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, North Central HIV Region, 2003

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Boone County	264	100.0%	217.0	90	23.0%	78.7	129	48.9%	1123.8
Cole County	68	100.0%	95.2	20	29.4%	32.4	32	47.1%	454.0
Callaway County	35	100.0%	85.9	17	48.6%	45.7	10	28.6%	434.2
Audrain County	22	100.0%	85.1	6	27.3%	25.6	5	22.7%	270.4
Cooper County	20	100.0%	120.0	6	30.0%	40.6	8	40.0%	539.8
Pettis County	18	100.0%	45.7	5	27.8%	14.0	9	50.0%	762.1
Randolph County	17	100.0%	68.9	8	47.1%	36.1	6	35.3%	349.4
Macon County	16	100.0%	101.5	13	81.3%	86.3	3	18.8%	864.6
North Central HIV Region	537	100.0%	75.5	199	37.1%	30.7	221	41.2%	632.8

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, North Central HIV Region 1992–2003



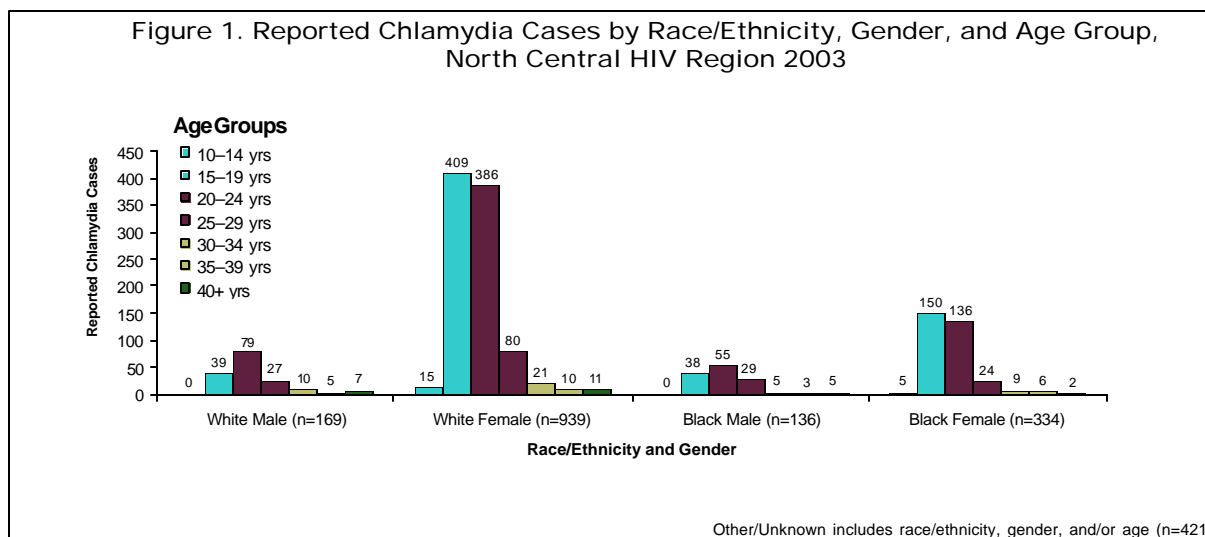
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- Table 1 depicts the reported chlamydia cases and rates* by race/ethnicity in the North Central HIV Region**. During 2003, 1,999 cases of chlamydia were reported; the corresponding rate was 280.9 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 1,999 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 398 (19.9%) were in males and 1601 (80.1%) were in females. Among both Whites and Blacks, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females than in males; with 84.7% vs. 15.3% in Whites, and 71.1% vs. 28.9% in Blacks.
- Of the 1,999 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 1,108 (55.4%) were in Whites and 470 (23.5%) were in Blacks. Thirty-one (1.6%) cases were in other racial/ethnic groups, and for 390 (19.5%) cases, race/ethnicity was unknown.
- The rate of reported cases in Blacks (1,345.7) was 7.9 times higher than the rate in Whites (170.8) (Table 1).
- Figure 1 depicts reported chlamydia cases by race/ethnicity, gender and age group. Of the 1,999 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 810 (40.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 153 (45.8%) of the 334 Black female cases, 424 (45.2%) of the 939 White female cases, 38 (27.9%) of the 136 Black male cases, and 39 (23.1%) of the 169 White male cases.



Where

- In 2003, of the 1,999 chlamydia cases reported, 679 (34.0%) were from Boone County, 250 (12.5%) from Cole County, 141 (7.1%) from Marion County, and 122 (6.1%) from Callaway County. The remaining counties in the region each had between 0-118 cases reported. Cases were reported from all 33 of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the greatest number of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2003 was in Boone County (501.3). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race/ethnicity and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race/ethnicity from 1992-2003. The 1,999 cases reported in 2003 represent a 32.9% increase from the 1,504 cases reported in 2002. The increase is more noticeable among Whites.

*Per 100,000 population.

**STD data are presented using Missouri HIV geographic regions, rather than STD regions. This format for presentation is supported by the HIV Prevention and Care program, and is used by HIV/AIDS community planning groups and Ryan White Consortia groups for grant applications and program planning.

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1,108	55.4%	170.8
Blacks	470	23.5%	1345.7
Other/Unknown	421	21.1%	-
Total Cases	1,999	100.0%	280.9

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, North Central HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Boone	679	34.0%	501.3
Cole	250	12.5%	350.2
Marion	141	7.1%	498.4
Callaway	122	6.1%	299.3
Pettis	118	5.9%	299.5
Audrain	88	4.4%	340.4
Randolph	62	3.1%	251.4
Camden	58	2.9%	156.5
Miller	54	2.7%	229.2
Pike	52	2.6%	283.4
Cooper	51	1.7%	305.9
Total Cases	1,999	100.0%	280.9

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County, North Central HIV Region 2003

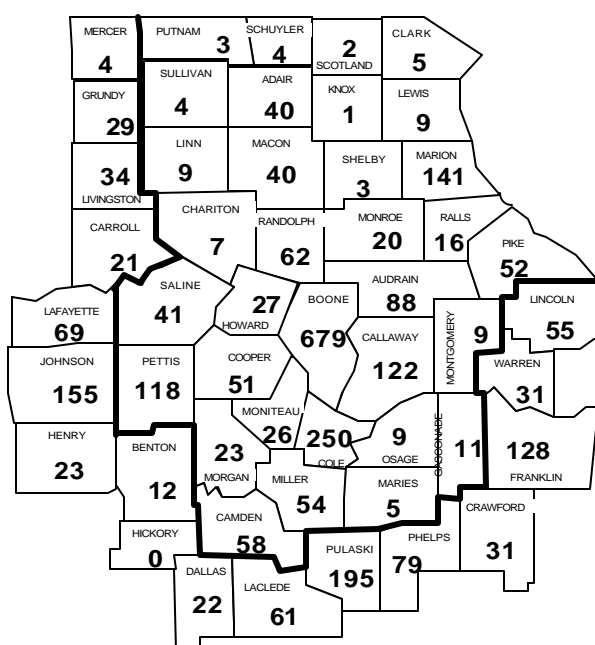


Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and County, North Central HIV Region, 2003

County	White			Black			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Boone County	324	47.7%	283.3	216	31.8%	1881.7	679	100.0%	501.3
Cole County	100	40.0%	162.1	98	39.2%	1390.3	250	100.0%	350.2
Marion County	89	63.1%	339.2	27	19.1%	2072.1	141	100.0%	498.4
Callaway County	72	59.0%	193.6	18	14.8%	781.6	122	100.0%	299.3
Pettis County	71	60.2%	198.3	17	14.4%	1439.5	118	100.0%	299.5
Audrain County	41	46.6%	175.0	28	31.8%	1514.3	88	100.0%	340.4
Randolph County	47	75.8%	212.1	9	14.5%	524.2	62	100.0%	251.4
Camden County	36	62.1%	100.1	2	3.4%	2127.7	58	100.0%	156.5
Miller County	41	75.9%	178.8	3	5.6%	4761.9	54	100.0%	229.2
Pike County	38	73.1%	235.9	7	13.5%	418.7	52	100.0%	283.4
Cooper County	25	49.0%	169.4	10	19.6%	674.8	51	100.0%	305.9
North Central HIV Region	1,108	55.4%	170.8	470	23.5%	1345.7	1,999	100.0%	280.9

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, North Central HIV Region 1992-2003

